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GEO. H. BURGER.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

SEMI-WEEKLY—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

OPINION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ex parte JOHN MERRYMAN { Before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Chambers

The application in this case for a writ of *habeas corpus* is made to me under the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which renders effectual for the citizen the constitutional privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That act gives to the court of the United States, as well as to each Justice of the Supreme Court, and to every District Judge, power to grant writs of *habeas corbus*, for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment. The petition was presented to me at Washington, under the impression that I would order the prisoner to be brought before me there, but as he was confined in Fort McHenry, at the city of Baltimore, which is in my circuit, I resolved to hear it in the latter city, as obedience to the writ, under such circumstances, would not withdraw General Cadwallader, who had him in charge, from the limits of his military command.

The petition presents the following case: The petitioner resides in Maryland, in Baltimore county. While peacably in his own house, with his family, it was, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th of May, 1861, entered by an armed force, professing to act under military orders.—He was then compelled to rise from his bed, taken into custody, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he was imprisoned by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority.

The commander of the fort, General George Cadwallader, by whom he is detained in confinement, in his return to the writ, does not deny any of the facts alleged in the petition. He states that the prisoner was arrested by order of Gen. Keim, of Pennsylvania, and conducted as a prisoner to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (Gen. Cadwallader's) custody to be there detained by him as a prisoner.

A copy of the warrant, or order, under which the prisoner was arrested, was demanded by his counsel, and refused. And it is not alleged in the return that any specific act, constituting an offence against the laws of the United States, has been charged against him on oath; but he appears to have been arrested upon general charges of treason and rebellion, without proof, and without giving in the judgment of the military officer, constituted these crimes. And having a prisoner thus in custody upon these vague and unsupported accusations, he refuses to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that he is duly authorized by the President to suspend it.

The case, then, is simply this. A military officer residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a citizen of Maryland, upon vague and indefinite charges, without any proof, so far as it appears.—Under this order his house is entered in the night; he is seized as a prisoner, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, and there kept in close confinement. And when a *habeas corpus* is served on the commanding officer requiring him to produce the prisoner before a Justice of the Supreme Court, in order that he may examine into the legality of the imprisonment, the answer of the officer is, that he is authorized by the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suspends it in this case, and on that ground refuses obedience to the writ.

As the case comes before me, therefore I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will not obey judicial process that may be served upon him.

No official notice has been given to the Courts of Justice, or to the public, by proclamation, or otherwise, that the President claimed this power, and had exercised it in the manner stated in the return. And I certainly listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and which it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended, except by Congress.

When the Government of British Aaron Burr was first in danger of being broken up, and he himself apprehended to be justly, at Mr. Jefferson's instigation, the suspension of the writ was proposed, on the part of the Executive, to the Legislature, with all the details of the mischief to be apprehended from the exercise of the power by the military officers, and the danger to the citizen, and the security to the country, from the exercise of the power by the Judiciary. And in the debate which took place upon the subject, no one suggested that Mr. Jefferson might exercise the power himself, if, in his opinion, the public safety demanded it.

Having therefore regarded the question as too plain and too well settled to be open to dispute, if the commanding officer had stated that upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own discretion he refused obedience to the writ, I should have contented myself with referring to the case in the Constitution, and to the construction it received from every jurist and statesman of that day, when the case of Burr was before them. But being thus officially notified that the privilege of the writ has been suspended under the orders and by the authority of the President, and believing as I do, that the President has exercised a power which he does not possess under the Constitution, a proper respect for the high office he fills requires me to state plainly and fully the grounds of my opinion, in order to show that I have not ventured to question the legality of his act without a careful and deliberate examination of the whole subject.

The clause in the Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is in the 9th section of the first article.

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive department. It begins by providing "that all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." And after prescribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen, it proceeds to enumerate specifically the legislative powers which it thereby grants, and legislative powers which it expressly prohibits, and at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted, giving Congress "the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or office thereof."

The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is by its words carefully confined to the specific objects before enumerated. But as this limitation was unavoidably somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the liberty of the citizen, and to the rights and equality of the States, by denying to Congress, in express terms, any power of legislating over them. It was apprehended, it seems, that such legislation might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted; and it was determined that there should be no room to doubt, where rights of such vital importance were concerned, and, accordingly, this clause is immediately followed by an enumeration of certain subjects, to which the powers of legislation shall not extend; and the great importance which the framers of the Constitution attached to the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to protect the liberty of the citizen, is proved by the fact that its suspension, except in cases of invasion and rebellion, is first in the list of prohibited powers—and even in these cases the power is denied, and its exercise prohibited, unless the public safety shall require it. It is true that in the cases mentioned Congress is of necessity the judge of whether the public safety does, or does not require it; and its judgment is conclusive. But the introduction of these words is a standing admonition to the legislative body of the danger of suspending it, and of the extreme caution they should exercise before they give the government of the United States such power over the liberty of a citizen.

It is the 2nd article of the Constitution that provides for the organization of the Executive Department, and enumerates the powers conferred on it, and prescribes its duties. And if the high power over the liberties of citizens now claimed was intended to be conferred on the President, it would undoubtedly be found in plain words in this article. But there is not a word in it that can afford the slight est ground to justify the exercise of the power.

The article begins by declaring that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, to hold his office during the term of four years—and then proceeds to prescribe the mode of election, and to specify in precise and plain words the powers delegated to him and the duties imposed upon him. And the short term for which he is elected and the narrow limits to which his power is confined, show the jealousy and apprehension with the framers of the Constitution felt in relation to that department of the government—and how carefully they withheld from it many of the powers belonging to the Executive branch of the English government which were considered to be dangerous to the liberty of the subject—and overlooked (and then in clear and specific terms) those powers only which were deemed essential to ensure the successful operation of the government. The President is elected by the people for the brief term of four years, and is made personally responsible, by impeachment, for malfeasance in office. He is, from necessity and the nature of his duties, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service. But no appropriation for the support of the army can be made for a longer term than two years, so that it is in the power of the succeeding House of Representatives to withhold the appropriation for its support, and thus disband it, if, in their judgment, the President used, or designed to use, it for improper purposes. And although the militia, when in active service, are under his command, yet the appointments of the officers is reserved to the States, as a security against the use of the military power for purposes dangerous to the people or the rights of the States.

So, too, his powers in relation to the civil duties and authority necessarily conferred on him are carefully restricted, as well as those belonging to his military character. He cannot appoint the ordinary officers of government nor make a treaty with a foreign nation, or Indian tribe, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and cannot appoint even inferior officers, unless he is authorized by an act of Congress to do so. He is not empowered to arrest any one charged with an offence against the United States, and whom he may, from the evidence before him, believe to be guilty, nor can he authorize any officer, civil or military, to exercise this power, for the 5th article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law"—that is, judicial process. And even if the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process—he could not be detained in prison or brought to trial before a military tribunal, for the article in the amendments to the Constitution, immediately following the one above referred to—that is, the 6th article provides that—"in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And the only power, therefore, which the President possesses, where the "life, liberty, or property" of a private citizen is concerned, is the power and duty prescribed in the 3d section of the 2nd article, which requires "that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed"—He is not authorized to execute them himself, or through agents or officers, civil or military, appointed by himself, but he is to take care that they be faithfully carried into execution as they are expounded and adjudged by the co-ordinate branch of the Government, to which that duty is assigned by the Constitution. It is thus made his duty to come in aid of the judicial authority, if it shall be resisted by a force too strong to be overcome without the assistance of the Executive arm. But in exercising this power he acts in subordination to the judicial authority, assisting it to execute its process, and enforce its judgments.

With such provisions in the Constitution, expressed in language too clear to be misunderstood by any one. I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the President in any emergency or in any state of things, can authorize the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or arrest a citizen, except in aid of the judicial power. He certainly does not faithfully execute the laws, if he takes upon himself legislative power by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*—and the judicial power also, by arresting and imprisoning a person without due process of law. Nor can any argument be drawn from the nature of sovereignty, or the necessities of government for self-defence in times of tumult and danger. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers. It derives its existence and authority altogether from the Constitution, and neither of its branches, Executive, Legislative, or Judicial, can exercise any of the powers of Government beyond those specified and granted. For the 10th article of the amendments to the Constitution, in express terms, provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Indeed, the security against imprisonment by executive authority, provided for in the 5th article of the Amendments of the Constitution, which I have before cited, is nothing more than a copy of a like provision in the English Constitution, which had been finally established before the Declaration of Independence.

Blackstone, in his Commentaries (1st volume, 137,) speaking of it in the following words:

"To make imprisonment lawful, it must be either by virtue of a writ issued out of some court of justice, or by warrant from some magistrate or officer having authority to commit to prison." And the people of the United Colonies, who had themselves lived under its protection while they were British subjects, were well aware of the necessity of this safeguard for their personal liberty. And no one can believe that in framing a government intended to guard still more efficiently the rights and the liberties of the citizens against executive encroachment and oppression, they would have conferred on the President a power which the history of England had proved to be dangerous and oppressive in the hands of the Crown, and which the people of England had compelled it to surrender after a long and obstinate struggle on the part of the English Executive to usurp and retain it.

The right of the subject to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it must be recollected, was one of the great points in controversy during the long struggle in England between arbitrary government and free institutions, and must therefore have strongly attracted the attention of statesmen engaged in framing a new and, as they supposed, a freer government than the one which they had thrown off by the Revolution. For from the earliest history of the Common Law, if a person was imprisoned—no matter by what authority—he had a right to the writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the case before the King's Bench; and if no specific offence was charged against him in the warrant of commitment, he was entitled to be forthwith discharged; and if an offence was charged which was bailable in its character, the court was bound to set him at liberty on bail. And the most exciting contests between the Crown and the people of England from the time of Magna Charta were in relation to the privilege of this writ, and they continued until the passage of the statute of 31st Charles 2nd, commonly known as the great *habeas corpus* act. This statute put an end to the struggle, and finally and firmly secured the liberty of the subject, from the usurpation and oppression of the executive branch of the government. It nevertheless conferred no new right upon the subject, but only secured a right already existing. For, although the right could not justly be denied, there was often no effectual remedy against its violation. Until the statute of the 13th of William 3d the Judges held their offices at the pleasure of the King, and the influence which he exercised over timid, time-serving, and partisan judges often induced them, upon some pretext or other, to refuse to discharge the party although he was entitled to it by law, or delayed their decisions from time to time, so as to prolong the imprisonment of persons who were obnoxious to the King for their political opinions, or had incurred his resentment in any other way.

To be Continued.

Disposition of Forces.

President Davis, says a Maryland paper, in a recent speech at a review at Richmond, claimed that he had 68,000 troops in the State and 25,000 on the way thither. The vanguard, 5,000, is at Massans Gap.

The Federal troops at Washington number 34,015. Of this number 20,866 are in Washington and Georgetown, and 13,149 are on the Virginia side. In addition to these there are about 9,000 of the District militia who are not liable to be ordered out of the District. General Patterson will have it is said, about 30,000 men in his division, and who are now gradually approaching the Potomac. Gen. McClelland, it is stated has arrived at Cumberland, Md., with two regiments of his command, and that he will remain there until his rear forces from the west come up, leaving a sufficient number at different points to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, all the bridges on the road previously destroyed, and other damages, being repaired to that point.

Sharp Words.

A. W. Randall, Governor of Wisconsin, concludes a message to the people of his State in the following words:

"The people will never consent to any cessation of the war, forced so wickedly upon us, until the traitors are hung or driven into an ignominious exile. This war begun where Charleston is—it should end where Charleston was. The Supreme Ruler can but smile upon the efforts of the law-loving, government-loving liberty-loving people of this land, in resisting the disruption of this Union. Those gathering armies are instruments of His vengeance, to execute His judgements—they are His faith, otherwise, on God's great southern threshing floor, He will permit rebellion for treason."

NOTE. It is reported in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, (Republican,) that there is an open rupture between the President and Secretary Cameron, relative to the making appointments of civilians to high offices, made by the latter. Old Abe bluntly told the Secretary (in plain phraseology) that he (Abe) was President, &c.

By request we publish the following sketch handed us by a soldier of the Wisconsin regiment on their arrival at this place.

A Trip.

The people of Milwaukee are acquainted with the incidents and excitement caused by the 1st Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers taking their departure for the seat of war; great was the enthusiasm, but greater still was the effort of hearts, manly and true, to keep down the upheaving of the keenest anguish and restrain the unbidden tear in that hour of parting; hearts, that had lived for years in the sweet union of social life, whose chords were interwoven by the most tender of earthly ties, were then and there torn asunder by the stern necessities of war, and oh! how bitter the realization that perhaps we shall never meet again. We looked not behind us but placed our face Westward like a flint. Ours was no longer to prove our kindness of heart, but to show to our enemies that we had stern hearts, fixed purposes and sharp bayonets. I will mention some of the most important stations through which we passed and their respective distances from each other, and leave the minutia for other pens to describe. From Horicon to Milwaukee 51 miles, to Chicago 85, to Toledo 244, to Cleveland 111, to Pittsburg 150, to Harrisburg 247, to Chambersburg 52, making the total of 940 miles that we now are from "Those we left behind us." Our provisions consisted of boiled ham or boiled beef and hard bread. From the time we left Milwaukee till we came to the Alleghanies there was a stupor upon me that weighed down my spirits, but those mighty heaps of earth and rock roused my drowsy powers. Not until we had made the passage of one of those tunnels which are bored through the base of some of the Alleghanies, did I conclude to write. I will give you my thoughts as they came to me then. The cars are flying at a fearful rate through the most terrible, the most sublime and most awful of all places that I have ever seen. My language is entirely insufficient to portray to you the awful sublimity of the scenes that are now passing before us. We are in the midst of the great coal region. The building of this road is the greatest work of art that I have ever seen. Soon after I commenced writing we plunged into a tunnel seven-eights of a mile long; we had passed through two others that were not so long, but in the last, Egyptian darkness was fully shown forth. There was not the least ray of light and nearly every boy howled and screamed to the top of their voice, and together with the smoke of the engine and the roar of the cars, hell and the bottomless pit was fairly exemplified. Soon after leaving the pandemonium above referred to we rode as if suspended between the heavens and the earth. Looking out from the right side of the cars one's head who had only seen prairies would almost be made dizzy for there yawned in horrible reality one of those apparently unfathomable mountain gorges of which the Alleghanies are famous.—The trees that grew from the bottom were not able to point heavenward far enough for us to behold their summits. While thus we were enjoying the hallucination of riding above the earth, our attention was called to the opposite side of the car where to hights only attainable by the eagle whose image is emblazoned on our banner, reared the lofty mountain sublime, and soon the truth was forced upon us that we were not aerial beings taking passage through mid-air, but were sticking to the side of one of earths huge piles "A riding on a rail."

On, on we sped, climbing, descending and curving where the curve was three times the length of the distance direct across the impassable gulf. But now the scene brightens and a table carpeted with nature's green verdure gladdens our awe-stricken vision; habitations of man spring to being, the church spire, the garden, the grain field and the machine shop and in fact a whole city stands out in bold relief and as by magic we are within the limits of Altoona, the mountain city of the Alleghanies. And there we halted, for neither man nor engine could pass so pleasant a place without paying a blessing and receiving a greeting. We had hurried people to give each other the privilege of stopping of a day at Altoona and spend a few hours in social intercourse and exchange of sentiments. Now, reader, if you have ever been to Altoona, you know how we spent our time. We had only been there long enough to become well acquainted with the people when we were ordered on board the cars and were soon speeding our way toward the city of Pittsburg. Here we halted for the night and were treated to a good supper, a good breakfast and a good dinner, and what more could we have? Why, we had a good bed to sleep on, and we did sleep, for we had been up two nights and had ridden over 500 miles. We were also treated to a good quantity of lager beer and Monongahela rod whisky. The people of Altoona are same on that point, if people of other places are not. After tea (or more properly after coffee,) three hearty cheers, with the suffix of Badger affixed, were given to the people of Altoona. Again did the Iron Horse address himself to the task of speeding on his load to the scenes of victory or death. At this point we commenced the descent of the mountain, following the centre, or, more correctly speaking, crossing the Juniata, for if my estimate is allowable, we crossed that river of legend and story, no less than 'seventeen times in nine minutes', for the end of one bridge was the commencement of another. A halt was made at Huntingdon, where we were treated in the same friendly manner as at Altoona, minus the coffee. Boquets, roses, cigars, smiling faces, words of cheer and *kisses* thrown by pretty women and girls, have been lavishingly bestowed upon us, the sons of Uncle Sam, ever since we left the metropolis of Wisconsin. The Juniata, meandering so tranquilly and still through such awful and sublime scenery, teaches man a lesson that should not be forgotten—that whatever may be his situation or whatever circumstances surround him, he should live so quiet and amiable as to make all other objects around him appear beautiful and pleasing. That river, the most beautiful and grand I ever saw, lies nestled among those mighty towers of nature as does the rose growing amid thistles and rocks. That stream, near its source, appears overawed by the grandeur, the greatness and stupendous works of that Great architect which gave bounds to the ocean, and studded the great concave arc of the heavens with those twinkling orbs. It journeys on in its crooked bed, without murmuring or complaining, but gradually its strength is increased by little brooks and rills until the small stream has become the broad river, from which the mountains shrink away, and the noble river chooses its own path, giving richness to the soil and breadth to the vallies, thereby blessing mankind and honoring its creator. Oh! what a lesson of modest but increasing power and strength.

Old Sol had now finished his daily task and sank behind the gates of the West, and old gloomy night hung up its black folds of darkness which hindered us "bould soger boys" from beholding any more of the pleasant and beautiful. So we allowed the flying cars to shake us into unconsciousness. And we knew no more until we were awoke by the guard and told to sling knapsacks on our arrival at Chambersburg. We are now in camp about three fourths of a mile from the city. And there are about 20,000 encamped about and near the city.

W. A. P.

Minister Harvey.

Washington city is to-day full of an account of the discovery among the seized telegrams of quite a number from Mr. James E. Harvey, the recently appointed American Minister to Portugal, addressed to disunion officials in Charleston, seriously implicating him in the conspiracy for the destruction of the Union resulting in the current civil war.

The above we find in the Washington *Star* of Thursday. The correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes further particulars as follows:

The examination of seized despatches is now progressing. Some curious developments are being made—for among them is found a despatch from Mr. Harvey, our lately appointed Minister to Portugal, notifying the Government of South Carolina of the sailing out of the fleet for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and of its destination. It is found that Mr. Harvey's despatch was the first reliable information the rebels had of the magnitude and destination of the expedition. Mr. Harvey is a native of South Carolina, but for years a resident of Philadelphia, and an editor of the Philadelphia *North American*. For many years he was the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, and he was appointed to the Portugal mission, because of his professed adversion to the Free-Soil party. He must be recalled.

SECRETARY BUCHANAN.—General Pressing has given the following extract to the press at Quincy:

"NEW YORK, 1861.—Private letters and reports relative to military preparations of Secretary Buchanan and others, are by the army regulations subject to strict court martial. Therefore, we either will be shot or court martialed for publishing any such information, and the publication of any officer who may make such a report will be considered aiding and abetting the enemy."

Valley Spirit.

PUBLISHED EVERY Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

CHAMBERSBURG, JUNE 15, 1861.

McClure Rifles.

Capt. Reilly's Rifle Company left this place, on Thursday morning, for Harrisburg, where they will receive their uniforms, arms and equipments. They are mustered into the Reserve Corps of the State for three years, and will, for the present, we presume, be sent into some Camp of Instruction to acquire a more perfect knowledge of a soldiers duties. They are already well drilled and will not be long in making themselves proficient in all that is requisite for active service in the Field. The officers of this company are Hon. WILSON REILLY, Captain; JOHN S. EYSTER, 1st Lieutenant; and T. M. FLETCHER 2nd Lieutenant.

Accidentally Killed.

A private named GEORGE BARRETT, of company H, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was accidentally killed, on Wednesday last, at Columbia, Lancaster county, while the regiment was on its way to this place. In attempting to get on the platform of the car the soldier missed his hold and fell under the wheels and was almost instantly killed. His body was taken in charge by the authorities at Columbia and will be properly cared for and forwarded to the friends of the deceased who reside at East Hartford, Connecticut.

Camp Life.

A letter from "Camp Chambers," published in the Lancaster *Union*, gives the following as a days work of a soldier while performing Camp duties. It will be seen that it is no childs play, and those who surpose that Camp Life is a lazy one will find themselves much mistaken if they try it on:

"We are perfecting ourselves in the various drills, having changed from the Scott to the Hardee drill, Our camp duties are as follows:—Reveille and roll call at 4 A. M. Company drill from five to six Guard mount at ten. Company drill from half-past ten to half-past eleven, ditto from two to three P. M., closing the duties of the day with Regimental parade from four to half past five At half-past nine tatoo and roll call when the lights are extinguished and all hands turn in for the night.

The Fighting General.

Gen. CADWALADER arrived in this place on Wednesday, and has his headquarters, for the present, in one of Deitz's new buildings, on King Street, a few doors east of Second street. It will be satisfactory to learn that to this able, fearless and experienced officer has the duty been assigned of leading the army of invasion from this point, into Virginia. Nothing could afford our troops more gratification than this appointment. They know Gen. CADWALADER to be a man of pluck, and his presence and example will inspire our troops with a desperate daring that will render them absolutely invincible.

Capt. Wm. McMullen.

A letter-writer from Hagerstown to one of the Baltimore papers makes the following ungentlemanly fling at the Captain of the Philadelphia Rangers:

"Captain McMullen is in town to-day and is 'swelling' very considerably with self-importance. Like Gen. Butler, he is quite valorous when 'cheek full' of the ardent."

Now we must characterize this attack on Capt. McMULLEN as cowardly as it is untruthful. The writer would not dare to say to Capt McMULLEN'S face what he so meanly insinuates behind his back. Capt. McMULLEN is no vain-boaster; on the contrary he is a remarkably reserved and even modest man. As to the charge of drunkenness, it is wholly untrue. Capt. McMULLEN and his men are patterns of sobriety for the rest of our officers and soldiers, and in this respect, while among us, set a most valuable example.

Death of a Soldier.

Private William Keene, of Campbell's Artillery, died in the hospital at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on Tuesday morning. His disease was typhoid fever.

The latest accounts from Fortress Monroe state that the rebels, in anticipation of a renewal of the assault upon that fortification at Great Bethel, had retired from that place towards Yorktown, carrying with them their artillery and destroying the adjacent buildings.

Connecticut Soldiers.

The Fourth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Col. Levi Woodhouse, arrived in this place on Wednesday night. This regiment is composed of ten companies of one hundred men each enlisted for three years. They are a very fine body of men substantially uniformed and thoroughly equiped. Two companies of the regiment are armed with Sharp's rifles the remainder carry the usual army musket which they state are shortly to be exchanged for the Enfield rifle. This regiment comes fully prepared for the march, the camp or the battle-field. They have with them their tents, twenty-four baggage wagons, forty horses, an abundance of amunition, and, in short, everything needed for an army in the field. They are at present encamped at "Camp McClure," and the officers, who seem to be very efficient, are actively engaged in instructing the men in military tactics and the discipline of camp. These troops come direct from Connecticut and will push forward into Virginia at an early day, when they promise to give a good account of themselves.

A Good Regulation.

Major-General KEIM has issued the following order which will not only prove a great blessing to this community, but, also, to the soldiers individually and collectively. Had a regulation of this kind been adopted at an earlier day, it would have saved our town agreat deal of disorder and the soldiers from a great deal of dissipation. Every avenue from the camps, leading to town, is guarded, and the soldiers are now obliged to have a pass before they can enter town. If they escape from camp they are sure to be arrested at the outskirts of town and sent back to their quarters.

A Provost Guard, under the command of Lieut. J. A. West, has been detailed for duty in Chambersburg. The Headquarters of the Guard will be at the Court House. Any violence or disorderly conduct on the part of the soldiers will be reported by the citizens to Lieut. West, who has full authority to correct all abuse. No soldier will be allowed to pass into Chambersburg without a written order. All intoxicated persons will be arrested and confined to the cells.

Opinion of Chief Justice Taney.

We commence in the present issue of our paper, and will conclude it in our next, the publication of the opinion of Chief Justice TANEY on the attempt to trample on the Constitution by destroying the great writ of *Habeas Corpus*. The particulars of the case may be summed up as follows:

A military officer in Pennsylvania sends a detachment of his troops to the house of Mr. Merryman, a distinguished citizen of Maryland; they arrest him in the dead hour of the night and carry him to Fort McHenry and he is there kept imprisoned. His counsel apply to Judge Taney for the writ of Habeas Corpus requiring the commander of the fort to bring Mr. Merryman before the Judge to examine into the cause of his arrest, and if he is improperly held then to secure his release. But the commander at the Fort defies the writ of the Chief Justice of the United States, issued in behalf of one of the most respectable citizens of Maryland, and informs the Chief Justice that he is authorized by the President to suspend when he pleases the operation of this writ which is the only guardian and security of liberty.

To set at defiance the right of that great guarantee of our liberties—the writ of *Habeas Corpus*—is a dangerous usurpation of power, on the part of our rulers, and no people on earth will long stand it. The President of the United States has done, in this case, what a King, or the Queen of England, dare not do in Great Britain—suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. We are now carrying on a War to maintain the Constitution and the Laws and we must not see them trampled under foot, and the liberties of the people destroyed by the very Government that is professing to sustain them. The law as expounded by Judge Taney is clear on this point and we would ask for his opinion the earnest consideration of all our readers. It is well that the people in these times should know their rights, and closely watch the encroachment of ambitious men, seeking to usurp power not granted to them, and that must in the end prove fatal to the rights and liberties of a free people.

More Troops.

Every day, almost, brings a fresh arrival of troops to this point. We formerly counted the companies as they arrived but now it keeps us busy to keep the run of the regiments. Since we published our paper of Wednesday the First regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. Starkweather, numbering 900 men, arrived. The Fourth Regiment of Connecticut volunteers, Col. Woodhouse, numbering 1010 men have also reached this point. The Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Phacon Jarrett, came here on Thursday morning, and a company of Regulars from Minnesota the day previous. We learn that a number of the regiments encamped between this and Greencastle have moved forward in the direction of Hagerstown. The 2nd Regiment, to which the companies from this place are attached, will march from their encampment southward to day.

Just Praise.

We copy the following from a letter, from this place, published in the Luzerne *Union*. We trust the lady alluded to in the extract will pardon us for the freedom that we have taken in bringing her name before the public. Our only apology is that we know the compliment to be well deserved, and that our gallant soldiers would wish their expressions of gratitude to reach those who have conferred benefits on them:

"Our food is excellent, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. The only thing we can reasonably complain of is our clothing, the contract for which got into the hands of some silk-stocking shysters who, like the carrion crows, are always to be found in the trail of the army. We found the good people of the this town rather cool when we first arrived, but a change came over the spirit of their dream they are now among the most patriotic in the land. I would mention one in particular, Mrs. Wm McLellan, one of the most opulent as well as one of the most patriotic ladies in the town. She visits our camp every day for the purpose of instructing our men in the art of cookery, a piece of information which renders her more useful to us in our present situation than our physicians, some of whom I am sorry to say are not the most efficient in the world. This good lady is (and very justly so) the Miss Nightingale of our regiment."

Gen. G. M Keim.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of GEN. GEO. M. KEIM, of Reading, who died on Monday evening at about 9 o'clock aged 57 years. Gen. Keim was a native of the city of Reading, he was a graduate of Princeton College, studied law under the direction of Charles Chauncy, Esq., of Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice law at the Berks County Bar on the 11th of August, 1826. He did not pratice much however in consequence of being elected cashier of the Farmers Bank of Reading. In 1838 he was one of the Delegates from Berks County to the State Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself. He was in the same year elected to serve during the unexpired term of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, then recently appointed Minister to Vienna, and subsequently re-elected for the two ensuing terms. Under President Tyler he was Marshall of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. His name was also before the public during the last Presidential campaign as Democratic elector at large for this State. In all his public trusts Gen. Keim was distinguished for probity and ability. Gen. Keim has been for the greater part of his life a leeding Democrat, and in later years when the hearts of the bravest men of the party quailed, his voice rallied them around the old banner and cheered them on. And in the troublous times immediately after the Presidential election, he put forth his utmost efforts to promote a peaceable solution of our difficulties Though afflicted with a distressing disease, he never grew weary in leading and seconding all measures of a pacific character for the restoration of peace.

Godey for July.

We have Godey's Lady's Book for July which commences the sixty-third volume. This volume will be furnished to subscribers for *One Dollar*, and will comprise the six best numbers of the year. It will contain seven steel engravings, six of the double extension plates, and all the winter cloak patterns. This offer is made to meet the times, and all our lady readers should avail themselves of this chance to procure a work worth double the price asked. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut street Philadelphia.

The *New York Post* says there has been a remarkable decrease of crime in that city since the war commenced.

Gen. Pierce Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville *Whig* is advised of a conspiracy to seize him, and Messrs Johnson, Nelson, Maynard, and other Union men of Tennessee, and carry them in irons to Montgomery, there either to be punished for treason against the Southern Confederacy or kept as hostages. His impressions upon the plotters are by no means expressed in mincing terms. He says:

"Let the railroad on which the Union men of Tennessee are conveyed to Montgomery be externally and hopelessly destroyed! Let the property of the men concerned be consumed, and let their lives pay the forfeit, and their names be given! Let the fires of the patriotic vengeance be built on the Union altars of the whole land, and let them go out where these conspirators live, like the fires of the Lord that consumed Nadab and Abihu, the two sons of Aaron, for presumption less sacrilegious! If we are incarcerated at Montgomery, or executed there or elsewhere all the consolation we want is to know that our partisan friends have visited upon our prosecutors, certain Secession leaders, a most horrible vengeance! *Let it be done, East Tennessee, though the gates of hell be forced, and the heavens made to fall.*"

The Election.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

The election in the city passed off quietly. Winter Davis is defeated by the following vote: Henry May, 8,335; Davis, 6,287. Both claimed to be Union men. A small vote; three thousand would not vote for either.

In the Third district, Leary (Union) is believed to be elected. The vote in 8 wards of the city (being part of his district,) give Leary, 5,051; Preston, 5,312; Five districts of the county complete the district, one of which gives Leary 210. The balance not heard from—strong Union.

We learn from a messenger yesterday that on Tuesday last, Col. Wallace, in command of an Indiana Regiment of volunteers, marched from Cumberland, Maryland, to Romney, Virginia, where he surprised, and after a sharp engagement, entirely routed 500 rebel troops, encamped at that point. A large quantity of camp equipage and other valuable munitions of war were captured by Col. Wallace. Romney is situated about twenty-two miles due south of Cumberland.

Peterson's Magazine.

The July number of this popular Monthly is already on our table. In addition to its usual quantity of Stories, Poetry, Household Receipts Steel Engravings, Fashion Plates, and Patterns for the Work-Table, it contains Two Splendid Colored Patterns, one of which is a "STARS AND STRIPES" BED QUILT. Every lady ought to have a number, so as to work one of these Quilts. As a new volume begins with July, this is a good opportunity to subscribe. The price of "Peterson" is only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of its class. It is *just the one to subscribe for the times*. To clubs, the terms are cheaper still, viz: three copies for ten dollars, *with a superb Premium to the person getting up a club*. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Specimens sent gratis to persons desirous of getting up clubs.

The course of Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, is receiving deserved rebuke from all parts of the North. Mr. Russel came to America with a fine reputation for discrimination as a correspondent, and was received with open arms and generous hearts in all the places in the North which he visited. He is now repaying us, for the hearty welcome we gave him, by writing letters misrepresenting the loyal portion of the country, and apparently intended to advance the interests of the rebels. When he should be in the neighborhood of Washington obtaining correct accounts of the progress of the struggle, he is in the most extreme part of the South arm in arm with the rebel leaders, being feted and lionized by them, and repaying them, by writing letters to the influential paper with which he is connected, covertly favoring the revolutionists. He has missed the surprising demonstrations in the North, and from the nature of things, must be entirely in the dark, relative to the real movements of the Government. The old fable of "Warming the viper," is strongly illustrated in his case.

FOR THE LADIES.—A New York paper, alluding to the fashions, gives a description of a new style of head dress, which must be very handsome. It says "the patriotic colors are now the rage, and mingle in some way in the trimming of almost every hat. One style called the "Stars and Stripes" which we saw in a Broadway window deserves mention. A hat of white straw, trimmed inside with a plain ruche, violets, blue-bells, and red roses. Outside blended strings of red white and blue, pass over the top of the crown a triangular scarf of blue falls over the crown and caps on which are embroidered stars." It also says that "gray is the fashionable color for travelling dresses, trimmed with black. The variety of style at this season is very meager in comparison with that of last, owing to the fact that our ladies are more intent on aiding in equiping volunteers than in devising novelties."

☞ Some of the nigger worshipping papers are calling upon the Administration to put arms in the hands of the slaves and let them butcher their masters and their families. None but cowardly Abolitionists would entertain such a thought as that. Those fellows being too timid to engage in the struggle, and fearful that they will be called upon, are anxious to change the legend of the contest so that their chivalry will be safe. They could sit, and calmly look on, upon the horrible disasters that would result from such a course as they propose, with a grin of satisfaction, fully convinced so long as they were sure that their own worthless bodies were out of harm's reach.

The entire State war loan of three millions of dollars, was taken on Thursday last at par.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ADVANCE OF U. S. TROOPS.

A REPORTED BATTLE NEAR NORFOLK.

FATAL MISTAKE.

FIRING UPON FRIENDS

REPULSE OF U. S. TROOPS.

A MASKED BATTERY.

TWENTY FIVE KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED WOUNDED.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE June 11, 10 o'clock, A. M.

News has just been received here by a boat from Old Point, bringing a report of an engagement having taken place between two regiments of Federal troops, under General Pierce, and a large body of Rebel troops, on Sunday last, nine miles from Norfolk.

The Federal troops are reported as having been defeated, with a loss of one hundred killed and wounded. Many of the enemy were also killed.

The rumors at this time are conflicting.

Another Account.

BALTIMORE, June 11.

The special correspondent of the American returned this morning from Fortress Monroe, furnishes the following account of the battle at Great Bethel:

For several days past, Gen Butler had been advised of the movements of a considerable body of rebels in the vicinity of a village called Great Bethel, which is about twelve miles distant from Fortress Monroe and near the road leading to Yorktown.

Believing from reliable reports that they had thrown up entrenchments, and were gradually extending their outer line of pickets, he determined, after consultation with other officers, to whip them away.—He accordingly gave orders to several regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

At the same time the chief of the Ordinance Department received orders to send out, forthwith a battery of howitzers, which was soon under line of march, comprising four twelve pounders, a detachment of United States Artillery, with Lieutenant John T. Greble, (of Pennsylvania,) and other officers.

A party of the Naval Brigade was also quickly mustered for the purpose of conveying troops across Hampton Creek, which was done by means of fishing boats, sent down on Saturday from the Susquehanna river. The detailed force of volunteers consisted of three regiments; the Albany regiment, Colonel Townsend; the New York Zouaves, Col. Duryea, and the Ninth New York regiment, Colonel Bendix, with companies of other regiments, comprising a force of nearly three thousand men.

The command moved at half-past 12 o'clock on Sunday night, with the Zouaves nearly one hour ahead, and owing to a most unfortunate mistake in relation to signals, two of the regiments got into collision, when Col Benedix's regiment mistaking that of Col. Townsend's for the enemy, fired into them, and did not discover their mistake until the dawn of day, when their supposed enemies left them masters of the field. It is not known how many were killed and wounded, but it will not be considerable.

After an explanation and a mutual understanding it was agreed to move on to Great Bethel, and the entire force took up the line of march for that point, which is three miles from the place where the error was committed. As soon as the right of the column got near the place they were apprised of the foe, who were very strongly entrenched, and opened fire upon them with a battery of rifled cannon.

The Federal troops promptly responded, but volleys of infantry and a small park of howitzers was unavailing against such a formidable battery, and in the course of half an hour a retreat was sounded and executed in good order.

The regiments moved well, and the men, it is acknowledged on all sides, acted with a spirit of determination.

The most melancholy feature was the death of Lieut. Greble. It was almost impossible to tell the number of killed and wounded on the side of the Federal troops, but I was told by General Butler that his estimate was about 80 killed and 100 wounded.

It was feared that Major Winthrop, aid to Gen. Butler, had been killed, as he could not be found.

When the news of the action reached the Fortress, the utmost sadness prevailed, and there was a sorrowful aspect visible throughout.

The first wounded man who reached the Fortress was private James Garbet. He came in an ambulance, which was very carefully driven.

As soon as Gen. Butler heard of the affair, which was about 7 o'clock, he mounted his horse he rode at the height of speed to Newport News, for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts in the case. Col. Dimmick and rode around the ramparts, and, inspecting the side near the land approach, ordered howitzers and mortars to be gotten ready.

About nine P. M., the steamer Catalina reached the wharf with some of the dead and wounded. In the mean time quietly all the armed fleet proceeded up the James River to Newport News.

The hospital for the regular troops and the regiments of volunteers which are stationed on the fort, is in fine condition and under the direction of the Surgeon in charge. It is altogether conceded that the health of the garrison is excellent.

I have endeavored to get a list of the killed and wounded in the affair at Great Bethel, but succeeded only partially, as but few of them had reached the fort at the hour for the departure of the boat, which usually leaves at 6 P. M., but was detained for your correspondent up to 9 o'clock on this account.

Among the killed was Lieutenant Greble, of the United States Artillery.—He was struck upon the right side of the forehead by a rifled cannon ball, which bore away the upper part of the head.

He was an efficient officer and greatly beloved by his brother officers, who as may be expected, are keenly grieved by the bereavement. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, and his remains will be deposited in a metallic coffin, specially ordered from Baltimore.

Orderly Sergeant Goodfellow, of Company D, First New York Regiment, was struck by a cannon ball and fell dead. Three members of the same company were badly wounded.

It appears that the Alabama Regiment under Col Townsend, were in reserve.

It was thought that Lieut Col. Greenall had been killed as he was missing.

Capt Judson Kilpatrick, Company H, of the Zouaves, was wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh by the bursting of a shell but gallantly led his Company across the field to the attack.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

A steamer has arrived here from Fortress Monroe, bringing official despatches from Gen Butler. It is understood that they confirm the telegraphic accounts sent from Baltimore, of the disaster of yesterday morning. There is considerable excitement here at the disaster.

The Second Michigan regiment goes to Arlington to-day. It remained in the Inauguration Ball Building yesterday, but was finally compelled to leave for free quarters, in consequence of the intense heat.

Four slaves are now at work for the Fourteenth Regiment of New York. They will be restored when their owners take the oath of allegiance to the Government, but not until then.

The troops from Washington which are now going north towards Montgomery county, Maryland, will ultimately occupy Leesburg, Virginia, thus completing the line surrounding the rebels and hemming them in.

The offer of our Government to England, agreeing to the treaty stipulation for the abolition of privateering, is said to have been coupled with the provision that such agreement is to be binding on all States or the Union, loyal as well as rebel.

The Government gives Baltimore a great amount of work for the army at present. Tentmakers, wholesale grocers and others are realizing large profits from war contracts.

The soldiers that marched from here yesterday into Maryland, made a good first day's march. They went eighteen miles and though the weather was intensely hot, they endured the fatigue well.

The time for the submission of written arguments in the McCormick Patent Extension case will expire on the 20th inst., and Commissioner Holloway will not probably give his decision until the 1st of July.

John L. Hays, of New Hamshire, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, in the place of Mr. Shugart, removed.

WASHINGTON, June 12

The President having accepted the five regiments of volunteers under Gen. Sickles, an order was to-day issued by the Secretary of War to muster the same into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

The three months militia and the three years volunteers will be paid off at once, to include the 31st of May. With this view the commanding officers of these troops will cause duplicate muster rolls to be made out immediately, which they will forward to the Pay-Master General, in this city, and upon these rolls the officers of the Pay Department will pay full, leaving any stoppages to be deducted at a future payment.

The State of Missouri having been added to Gen M'Clellan's Department, the headquarters of the Department of the West are removed from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Butler to day brought official dispatches of the actual engagement under Pierce. They do not essentially vary from the published accounts. It is therein stated that of the fourteen Federals killed, eight fell by the hands of their friends by mistake, as heretofore explained, and that the number wounded was 45.

Col Stone's command has been heard from this morning, but there is no information to indicate their ultimate movements. They are still in Maryland.

Two wagon loads of mail matter have been received here from the South, all having on it the rebel postage stamps, and United States stamps besides, which the Secession thought would insure the delivery of the depositions. All have been sent to the Dead Letter Office, the United States stamps being regarded as stolen.

Among the letters thus stopped, is one directed to "[illegible] Tennessee," [illegible] and will be reached if the [illegible] for delivery [illegible] It [illegible]

The Rebel [illegible] [illegible] here to-day [illegible]

Latest from Fortress Monroe—The Repulse at Great Bethel—The Killed and Wounded.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press*]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 11, 6 o'clock, P. M.

The account sent you yesterday of the engagement at Great Bethel, and the regulars of the Federal troops, embracing all the intelligence received at headquarters up to the departure of the boat, proves to have been substantially correct, except that the number of killed and wounded falls somewhat below the number then stated. The number of killed does not exceed twenty.

There are but few particulars to be added to day. No further military movements have yet taken place. The troops engaged in the affair of yesterday are resting from their great fatigue, consequent upon a march of about twenty miles, an action of nearly two hours, with not a complete meal for more than twenty-four hours.

On the withdrawal of the Federal troops the Confederate cavalry and infantry in considerable force followed as far as New Market bridge, this side of Little Bethel, inhumanly charging, in one instance, on those who were bearing off the dead and wounded.

This bridge was burned by the enemy. The enemy had in action six pieces of cannon belonging to their batteries.

The Balloon in War.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

The government has made a temporary arrangement with the well known Professor Lowe for an aeronautical reconnoissance of the strength and position of the rebel forces at Fairfax Court House and Manassas Junction. He has been actively engaged to-day in getting ready for his first ascension to-morrow. The balloon will be attached to a cable some two thousand feet in length, in order to secure a steady point of observation.

In addition to the aeronaut, an engineer officer of the regular army and a telegraph operator, with the necessary apparatus, will go up. A supply of wire will be taken aboard, and reeled off as the balloon rises, to insure telegraphic communication with below.

[*Special Correspondence of the Daily Enquirer.*]

From Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 10, 1861.

Considerable movement is taking place among the troops here, the most important of which is that a large detachment has been sent up to Shepardstown. That place is being strongly defended so as to convoy, as much as possible, the advancing columns of the Northern forces. The Confederate troops, some seven hundred strong, left Point of Rocks on yesterday evening, concentrating at this place. That position, therefore, is now left open. Before evacuating, they burned the bridge connecting the Maryland & O. regiments sides, as also the bridge at Berlin, some six miles above, and half-way between the Point of Rocks and the ferry.

About eight hundred Georgia men arrived here yesterday, and sixteen hundred of Louisiana and Georgia forces come up to-day. They are all fully armed and equipped and prepared to do good service. If you could see them, the impression would really be conveyed that they can give hard knocks, and hold up against much fatigue.

Provisions of all kinds and in abundance are daily received by the Winchester railroad, showing that as long as the Manassas Junction is retained their will be no dearth of material aid.

A fine bridge below Leesburg has been destroyed by the Confederates.

We are ready here, and armed on all sides, for an extensive battle. Any number less than fifty thousand would stand a odds in attempting to capture the Ferry; and even with that force, one half would never meet their friends again.

QUI VIVE.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 12.

Boats have been set in the canal at and about this place, and the water drained out. Canal boats, therefore, that were unlucky enough to be found upon the *army deep*, have treated bottom, and are lying—not high and dry—but low and muddy.

A Union company of "Frederick, under the domestic name of the "Home Guards," marched down to the Monocacy bridge every night for the avowed purpose of protecting it, but in reality to show their patriotism by carrying $1 50 per night cash. Very clever boys, these; and holding over with fury and a devout love for the almighty dollar.

I had taken up an impression, probably from reading the *Examiner* that the Union sentiment predominated in the pretty little *village* of Frederick." But to-day, in in the future accounts of battles and alarms cites, I have been greatly deceived. Citizens there speak their mind freely on the subject of Southern rights, and I discovered no sour friends in the cause. You may rely upon it that when the time comes, old Frederick county will assume out right side up with care.

Our troops have heretofore acted so generally on the *defensive* that there is some considerable talk about the forces here marching out and engaging in open battle. The invitation may, perhaps, be prepared and accepted; but I do the deluded fellows that attempt to come this side-breed movement. It will be a regular spider-and-fly business.

I met a gentleman to-day who passed Old Point when the vessel from the Great Bethel battle came bearing dirtied in. He states it as his belief, and spoken without prejudice, that there must have been two thousand killed and wounded in that affair. It was a contemptibly devised affair, and evinces that military skill is not deficient among our leaders.

[illegible] Qui Vive.

Department Hermann Grotum.—The Philadelphia [illegible] in building of the late exhibition [illegible] Franklin Institute, [illegible] will be [illegible] in mechanical business, so are always extensive [illegible] manufactured of the north [illegible] Hermann Grotum [illegible] in the [illegible] Hermann Grotum [illegible] Hermann Grotum [illegible] Hermann Grotum

JOHN REAGY'S
SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
over the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa.

BISHOP'S
Ambrotype and Daguerrean Room
have been removed to the second story of the Valley Spirit Building, directly opposite Rhoades Store, Chambersburg, Pa.

A Triumph Overall.—H. M. Mute's Tonic Bitters, and the reputation are well deserved. Good proprietors bottle this valuable Bitters. No corn, hops. Only 25 cents a bottle. For sale by H. M. HUTT'S Drug Store, Chambersburg, Pa.

The old Doctor's Son. A. S. Hepch Pulmonic are deservedly the most popular cough and consumption remedy. Sold by all druggists.—Mr. J. A. Stoner, Chambersburg, on the 31st of January and March 15th, and Mr. J. Allick's Shippensburg, on the 15th of January and 15th of March. [Jan 4,6—

When will suffer when they can get H. M. Hutt's store, and get a bottle of Tetter Wash for 25 cents, or nearly twenty-five cents per bottle.

The heavens were illuminated on the evening of August 20th, 1860, by the most splendid Northern display seen in the Country. Days or parts of days light followed soon thereby, and the change was sensible in the extreme. Alone than a week afterwards, the result of the change was noticed, and the sparkling Aurora in the following words: Bunn's Cologne, at the Brown Sign Clothing Hall, Baltimore and Calvert sts., No. 203 and 205 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. H 12,59

TO FARMERS.—Virginia Lands.—The undersigned have prepared to inform many quantities of the best of farming lands, in Virginia, which, for cheap, good farming and grazing lands, it has high and adjacent countries. In Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore and 24 hours of New York.

The lands are fertile and well timbered, the climate very healthy and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little feed or care, and where a crop is raised no manure is thought of. They will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, and are rapidly increasing in value. Apply to or address, with Stamp, B. FRANKLIN CLARK, Office of the Daily Tribune Building, N. Y. Nov 9,59

Relief at Last! The advantages derived from the Pagetary Lotion, sold at NICOLS' well deserved, and from every purchaser we hear of satisfactory cures for the most prevailing diseases of mankind. It has been thoroughly tested by some of the most prominent Physicians of Philadelphia and Chambersburg, and they think it the best preparation ever discovered. Look them to restore health, by providing yourself with this valuable for the immediate relief of such terrible.

$1000 REWARD!!!—Will be paid for any Medicine that will cure CHILBLAINS Balm in Gilead!

Health and Happiness to the Sick and Disabled.—Affliction Unmistakings we present to the spot and bring joy and sunshine to your cases.

For the Quick Cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, Back or Limbs, Cramp in the Stomach or cramp, Frosted feet or hands, Burns or Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhoea, and Cholera Morbus, and all similar complaints.

To choke cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from scarring in two minutes. Neuralgia pain cured in five minutes. Chilblains cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Cures have been cured by our Agent in a single day. Every Bottle warranted. Try it! Try it! Try it! Price 25 and 50 cts per Bottle.

N.B. A liberal discount made to the trade, and one agent in every town, who may good reasoning a quote. Druggists and Storekeepers should be addressed C. S. COLBERT & CO., 120 S. 4th st., Philadelphia.

Directions for using Colbert's Balm in Gilead.

For Toothache apply it over the face and some of the teeth affected pressing most upon the face, repeat if not cured. In extreme cases, wet cotton with the Balm and cover the teeth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to twenty drops in half a tumbler of hot water sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to twenty drops internally, on sugar or sweetened water, bathe the throat freely and bind on flannel. For Rheumatism, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead, and generally take internally.

For Burns and sore part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Cholic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water, bathe the bowels and apply wet flannels. In the above, the smaller dose is for Children, the larger for adults; varying according to age and extreme cases.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction. Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it. Agents wanted. For terms, address C. S. COLBERT & Co.

May 1,61. No. 120 South Fourth St Philadelphia, Pa.

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No 724 Arch Street, Philad'a.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the United States, where the best pictures, known to the Photographic Art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting, and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvas, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists. At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more like life than anything they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature as this.

From Hon. S. Jot Morris, late Minister to Italy.

The exquisite finish beauty and softness of your portraits, combined with their durability of color and faithfulness to likeness, should be full to secure them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a minister in Oil Colors, render the most prompt decision by him, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but the superior finish in all respects, and recommend him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art. James Page

Dec12,'60—3mly

TO BUSINESS MEN.—An excellent chance for reliable business men to secure a profitable manufacturing business, requiring but a small capital to its establishment and prosecution.

The manufacture consists in the application of a peculiar composition or enamel to common red bricks, and a variety of other building material, ornamental architectural buildings, cottages, tiles for floors and for roofing.

The enamel may be tinted of any color, from the pure white to the deepest black, with all the colors and shadows between. It imparts to the articles to which it is applied a hardness and durability almost incredible, and a beauty surpassing that of the rarest and most costly of the variegated marbles, and, unlike them is impervious to acids, and will never fade, stain, or deteriorate, coming but a trifling part of the price of ordinary marble.

It is also valuable for table and stand tops, mantlepieces, monuments, and an endless variety of other articles of simple use. The process of applying the enamel is simple, while the articles enamelled will command a ready, affording large profits. Responsible parties may procure the right of manufacturing under the patent in any city or prominent town in the United States, by applying to the undersigned. A small outlay on the article manufactured will be required for the use of the invention. Gentlemen giving full particulars will be furnished to all applicants.

The superior merit and beauty of this enamelled build ing material, in anything as new has the unqualified indorsement many of the most eminent architects and scientific men of this and other cities.

For particulars address

JOHNSON & PRALL,
General Agents for the enamelled Building Material.
April 24,'61 30 Nassau St., New York.

FLAGS! FLAGS!
GEO. D. HARRIS,
Union FLAG MANUFACTORY
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Vine Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
United States Flags of all sizes; also, Union Badges of every styles and sizes.
May1,'61—3i

HOUSE PAINTING—Cheaper in price than ever. The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of painting, graining, glazing, paper hanging, calsomining, whitewashing, &c., in the most fashionable manner, and at the lowest prices. Shop in Lodge Building, Main st., Chambersburg. [Apr 24,'61. GEORGE LEHMAN.

CHAIRS AND SETTEES.—Superior article of fancy and cheap CHAIRS and SETTEES, of every style, at the cheap chair manufactory, corner Market and Queen sts., Chambersburg. Chairs repaired at short notice. [April 24,'61. GEORGE LEHMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Pa., to distribute the balance in the hands of Abraham Slick, Assignee of John Mowry, to and among the creditors of the said Mowry, will attend for such purpose at his office in Chambersburg, on Thursday, the 6th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties having claims are requested to attend, or be forever barred from coming for a share of said fund.

M. C. KAUFFMAN,
May 15,'61—3t Auditor.

STRAW.—I will pay the highest price in cash for straw delivered at the Paper Mill formerly owned by Jacob Hyme at the North end of Chambersburg.

April 24,'61 J. ALLISON RYSTER.

NOTICE.—The Citizens of the different towns and townships in the Borough are hereby notified to compete for the place at which the next ANNUAL STATE FAIR shall be held. Propositions, indicating such advantages as they feel inclined to offer, and Committees appointed by the Executive Committee, will be received by us and including May 4th next. Communications should be addressed to either of the following persons:

WM GOLDER, Jr.,
JOHN F. RUTHERFORD,
JACOB MILLER,
JOHN H ZIEGLER.
AND S. KAPP
Northumberland, Pa.

April 24,'61 Committee.

The Undersigned, Auditor, appointed to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the business of David Hicks, Assignee of Wm A. Wagner, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, on Monday, May 13, 1861, when and where all parties interested may attend.

W. S. STENCEL.

April 24,'61

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Boot and Shoe Business, under the firm of Kennedy & Kyle, is dissolved. The Books are in the hands of Kennedy for collection. The Business will be continued as heretofore by John Kyle.

JOHN KYLE,
EDWARD KENNEDY.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Coal and Lumber Business, in Chambersburg, Pa., under the style and firm of Coble & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Philip Coble, who will pay all the debts of the late firm, and receive all the debts due the firm.

PHILIP COBLE,
GEO. A. DEITZ.
LEONARD KEURT

The business will be will be conducted in the undersigned. Thankful for past favors, and by prompt attention, and a determination to please, he hopes to continue the patronage of a generous public.

March 6,'61 GEO. A. DEITZ

FESTER & BROS.,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

Have opened in the Diamond, Opposite Office, the largest assortment of fancy and domestic goods that have ever been offered to this public, comprising all descriptions of

Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Prints &c. &c

We are offering Super or BLACK DRESS SILKS at 75 CENTS and all superior and

Beautiful Black Water Silk at 87 Cts.
Beautiful Styles, High Colors Silk at 87 Cts.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received, we hope to merit a share of the same by our efforts to please.

DE LAINES.

We have just received 200 yards of the most beautiful styles of Black DE LAINES which we are selling at 12½ cents per yard, usually sold by other stores at 25 and 20 cts.

☞ Also a large assortment of

Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Canton Flannels, &c., &c.

May21'60.

VALLEY SPIRIT
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT.
MAIN STREET,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

THE "VALLEY SPIRIT JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the neatest style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

Posters, Blanks, Circulars, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Checks, Cards, Pamphlets, Programmes, Labels, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Funeral Invitations

And every kind of Printing executed in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at reasonable rates.

PRINTING IN COLORS, BRONZES, and all FANCY STYLES, done equal to THE BEST CITY WORK.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants, Mechanics

And Business Men generally, will find it to their interest to patronize the

VALLEY SPIIT
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

☞ Call and examine specimens of work. ☜

☞ Orders from a distance be all kinds of PRINTING FANCY JOB PRINTING, promptly attended to.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroads!—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday December 3rd, 1860, Passenger Trains will run daily as follows, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HAGERSTOWN:

	1st Train.	2nd Train.
Leave Hagerstown	7.50 A. M.	2.45 P. M.
" Greencastle	7.57	3.53
Chambersburg, Arr.	8.17	4.13
Chambersburg, Leave	8.20	4.20
" Shippensburg	9.05	1.57
" Newville	9.22	2.70
" Carlisle	10.10	3.10
" Mechanicsburg	10.42	3.42
Arr. at Harrisburg	11.15	4.10

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HAGERSTOWN:

	1st Train.	2nd Train.
Leave Harrisburg	8.05 A. M.	1.40 P. M.
" Mechanicsburg	8.47	2.20
" Carlisle	9.21	3.00
" Newville	10.02	3.34
" Shippensburg	10.20	4.00
Arr. at Chambersburg	11.00	4.45
Leave Chambersburg	11.10	4.55
" Greencastle	11.55	5.35
Arr. at Hagerstown	12.35	6.15

☞ Making connections at Harrisburg, with Trains for Philadelphia and New York, and with trains for all points West.

Dec6,'60. O. N. LULL, Supt.

AUCTIONEERING.

R. P. HAZELHURST

Respectfully offers his services to the Public as AUCTIONEER. He will give strict attention to the sale of Real Estate, Stocks, and every description of Personal Property in any section of the country, on the most reasonable terms.

Real Estate.—R. P. H. will act as Agent for persons buying Farms, Stores, Lots, &c., to dispose of at Private Sale, by permission to effect sales at the best and highest rates.

☞ The public are requested to give him a call.

Office, S. E. Corner Fourth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

GROUND AND REFINED TURPENTINE SOAP.

For Sale at Chambersburg and Hagerstown by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

Wholesale Depot, 1 Platt Street, New York.

Fresh Drugs and Medicines at Reduced Prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the Estate of J. Blessing, late of Antrim township, Franklin County, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement.

WM H BROWN
May 15,'61—6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Miller, late of the Borough of Chambersburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough. All persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make known the same, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JACOB MILLER,
Administrator.

May 15,'61—6t

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Wm McIlnatte, late of the Borough of Mercersburg, deceased, have this day been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Franklin County.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said Estate are requested to present them for settlement.

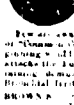
WM D. MCILNATTE,
Executor. Mercersburg, Pa.

May 8,'61—6t

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Bender, late of the Borough of Chambersburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said Borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BOWER,
Administrator.

March 6,'61



Cure for Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, &c.

Thousands have testified to the healing virtues of this unrivalled preparation, which has proved itself the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and SINGERS,

Will find it a sure relief, and in the hurry of business, and in the excitement of public speaking, it will be found invaluable in allaying the irritation and preventing the hoarseness so fatal to public men.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are not a cure-all, but have been tested by many years, and proved to be a valuable remedy for Bronchial Troubles, such as Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S Chemist, Boston, Mass.

Troches Recommended by Physicians.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Singers.

Troches Have proved invaluable in Bronchial Affections.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Ministers.

Troches Have been used with good effect in Bronchial Affections, Coughs, &c.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Public Speakers.

Troches Have been used by Public Speakers with decided benefit.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Public Singers.

Troches Have been used by Public Singers and improve the voice.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Clergymen.

Troches Have been used by Clergymen, and are recommended by them as relief for Hoarseness.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Physicians.

Troches Are recommended by Physicians in their practice.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Merchants.

Troches Have been used by Merchants, and are recommended by them as relief for Hoarseness.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Clergymen.

Troches Have been used by Clergymen, and are recommended by them as relief for Hoarseness.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Public Speakers.

Troches Have been used by Public Speakers, and are recommended by them as relief for Hoarseness.

BROWN'S Troches Recommended by Public Singers.

Troches Have been used by Public Singers